THE DOCTOR,

A Medical and Philosophical Penny Magazine.

A WISE PHYSICIAN, SKILL'D OUR WOUNDS TO HEAL,
IS MORE THAN ARMIES TO THE PUBLIC WEAL.—*Pope's Homer.*

No. 163. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. APRIL 15, 1835.

NICOTIANA TABACUM. VIRGINIAN TOBACCO.

CLASS, PENTANDRIA. ORDER, MONOGYNIA.

THE root is annual, large, long, and fibrous: the stalk is erect, strong, round, hairy, branched towards the top, and rises five or six feet in height; the leaves are numerous, large, oblong, pointed, entire, veined, viscous, of a pale-green colour, without footstalks, and follow the stem downwards: the bracteæ are long, linear, and pointed:

the flowers terminate the stem and branches in loose clusters or panicles: the corolla is monopetalous, funnel-shaped, with a long hairy tube, which gradually swells towards the limb, where it divides into five folding acute segments of a reddish colour: the calyx is hairy, about half the length of the corolla, and is cut into narrow segments; the five filaments are bent inwards, tapering, and crowned with oblong antheræ: the germen is oval, and supports a long slender style, terminated by a round cleft stigma: the capsule is oval, and divided into two cells, which contain many small roundish seeds. It is a native of America, and flowers in July and August.

Tobacco was first imported into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century by Hernandez de Toledo, who sent it to Spain and Portugal; at that time the Ambassador of Francis II. resided at the court of Lisbon, and in the year 1560 he carried the tobacco into France, when it was presented to Catharine de Medicis as a plant from the new world, possessing extraordinary virtues. The Ambassador's name was Nicot, and hence the name of Nicotiana. It appears from Lobel, that this plant was cultivated in Britain previous to the year 1570; and the introduction of the custom of smoking it in England is ascribed to Sir Walter Raleigh. The cultivation of Tobacco * is now common in various parts of the globe, and though prohibited by the laws of this country, still the manufacture of it forms no inconsiderable branch of commerce.

The different sorts of tobacco and snuffs prepared from it which are now in use, are to be attributed to the difference of the climate and soil in which it grows, and the peculiar mode of managing and manufacturing the plant, rather than to any essential difference in its qualities; we shall therefore proceed to the consideration of the effects of tobacco upon the body, which from its general employment deserves particular attention; and no apology will be thought necessary for transcribing the whole of what has been advanced upon this subject by Dr. Cullen:—"Tobacco is a well-known drug, of a narcotic quality, which it discovers in all persons, even in small quantity, when first applied to them. I have known a small quantity of it, snuffed up the nose, produce giddiness, stupor, and vomiting; and when applied in different ways, in larger quantity, there are many instances of its more violent effects, even of its proving a mortal poison. In all these instances it operates in the manner of other narcotics: but along with its narcotic qualities it possesses also a strongly stimulant power, perhaps with respect to the whole system, but especially with respect to the stomach and intestines; so as readily, even in no great doses, to prove emetic and purgative.

"By this combination of qualities, all the effects of tobacco may be explained; but I shall begin with considering its effects as they appear in the use of it as an article of living.

"As such, it has been employed by snuffing, smoking, and chewing; practices which, as having been for two hundred years past common to all Europe, need not be described here. Like all other narcotics, the use of it may be introduced by degrees; so that its peculiar effects, even from large quantities employed, may not or may hardly at all appear; but this does not at all contradict the account I have given of its quality with respect to persons unaccustomed to it, and even of its tendency to show its power in those much accustomed to it; for even in these, the power of habit has its limits; so that in persons going but a little beyond the dose to which they have been accustomed, very violent effects are sometimes produced.

"On this subject it is to be remarked, that the power of habit is often unequal; so that in persons accustomed to the use of tobacco, a lesser quantity than what they have been accustomed to will often have stronger effects than had before commonly appeared. I know a lady who had been for more than twenty years accustomed to take snuff, and that at every time of day; but she came at length to observe, that snuffing a good deal before dinner took her appetite away; and she came at length to find that a single pinch, taken any time before dinner, took away almost entirely her appetite for that meal. When, however, she abstained entirely from snuff before dinner her appetite continued as usual; and after dinner, for the rest of the day, she took snuff pretty freely without any inconvenience.

"This is an instance of the inequality of the power of habit in exerting its effects; but in what cases this may take place, we cannot determine, and must now go on in marking its usual and ordinary powers. When snuff, that is tobacco in powder, is first applied to the nose, it proves a stimulus, and excites sneezing; but by repetition that effect entirely ceases.

"When snuff is first employed, if it be not both in small quantity, and be not thrown out immediately by sneezing, it occasions some giddiness and confusion of head; but by repetition these effects cease to be produced, and no other effect of it appears in the accustomed, when not taken beyond the usual quantity. But even in the accustomed, when it is taken beyond the usual quantity, it produces somewhat of the same giddiness and confusion of head that it did when first employed; and in several cases, these effects in the accustomed, depending on a larger dose, are not only more considerable, as they act upon the sensorium, but as they appear also in other parts of the system, particularly in the stomach, occasioning a loss of appetite, other symptoms of a weakened tone in that organ.

"With respect to this, it is to be observed, that persons who take a great deal of snuff, though they seem from the power of habit to escape its narcotic effects, yet as they are often liable to go to excess in the quantity taken, so

* Long, in his History of Jamaica, describes the method of its cultivation to be as follows:—"When a regular plantation of tobacco is intended, several beds are prepared, well turned up with the hoe. The seed, on account of its smallness, is mixed with ashes, and sown upon them a little before the rainy season. The beds are then raked, or trampled with the feet, to make the seed take the sooner. The plants appear in two or three weeks; so soon as they have acquired four leaves, the strongest are drawn up carefully and planted in the tobacco field by a line, at the distance of about three feet from each plant: this is done either with a stick or the finger. If no rain falls, it should be watered two or three times to make it strike root. Every morning and evening the plants must be surveyed, in order to destroy a worm which invades the bud. When they are grown about four or five inches high, they are to be cleaned from weeds and moulded up; and as soon as they have eight or nine leaves, and are ready to put forth a stalk, the top is nipped off, in order to make the leaves longer and thicker. After this, the buds which sprout at the joints of the leaves are all plucked, and not a day suffered to pass without examining the leaves, to destroy a large caterpillar which is sometimes very destructive to them. When they are fit for cutting, which is known by the brittleness of the leaves, they are cut with a knife close to the ground, and after being left to lie there some little time, are carried to the drying shed or house, where the plants are hung up by pairs upon lines or ropes stretched across, leaving a space between, that they may not touch one another. In this state they remain to sweat and dry. When they become perfectly dry, the leaves are stripped from the stalks, and made into small bundles, tied with another leaf. These bundles are laid in heaps, and covered with blankets. Care is taken not to overheat them; for which reason the heaps are laid open to the air from time to time, and spread abroad. This operation is repeated till no more heat is perceived in the heaps, and the tobacco is then stowed in casks for exportation.

they are still in danger from these effects operating in an insensible manner; and I have observed several instances of their being affected in the same manner as persons are from the long-continued use of other narcotics, such as wine and opium; that is, by a loss of memory, by a fatuity, and other symptoms of the weakened or senile state of the nervous system induced before the usual period.

"Among other effects of excess in snuffing, I have found all the symptoms of dyspepsia produced by it, and particularly pains of the stomach, occurring every day. The dependence of these upon the use of snuff became very evident from hence, that upon an accidental interruption of snuffing for some days, these pains did not occur; but upon a return to snuffing, the pains also recurred, and this alternation of pains of the stomach and of snuffing having occurred again, the snuff was entirely laid aside, and the pains did not occur for many months after, nor, so far as I know, for the rest of life.

"A special effect of snuffing is its exciting a considerable discharge of mucus from the nose; and there have been several instances of head-achs, tooth-achs, and ophthalmias, relieved by this means; and this is to be particularly remarked, that when this discharge of mucus is considerable, the ceasing or suppression of it by abstaining from snuff, is ready to occasion the very disorders of headach, toothach, and ophthalmia, which it had formerly relieved.

"Another effect of snuffing to be taken notice of is, that a part of the snuff is often carried down into the stomach, and then more certainly produces the dyspeptic symptoms mentioned. These are the considerations that relate to snuffing; and some of them will readily apply to the other modes of using this drug.

"Smoking, when first practised, shows very strongly the narcotic, vomiting, and even purging powers of tobacco, and it is very often useful as an anodyne; but by repetition these effects disappear, or only show themselves when the quantity smoked is beyond what habit had before admitted of; and even in persons much accustomed to it, it may be carried so far as to prove a mortal poison. From much smoking all the same effects may arise which we said might arise from the excess in snuffing." Cullen has written so much and so accurately upon the medicinal virtues of this plant, likewise the baneful influence it possesses when injudiciously applied, that we cannot omit any portion of what he has stated on this subject. The remainder therefore must form an article in the succeeding number.

DEATH IN THE POT, OR FRAUDS DETECTED.

(*Continued from p. 275.*)

SPIRITS.

In the adulterations of spirituous liquors, the advertising and placarding compounder exerts equal ingenuity and fraud, and obtains an equally lucrative traffic as from wines. The "curious old soft-flavoured Cogniac ten years old" of those nefarious dealers, is compounded of Spanish or Bourdeaux brandy, neutral-flavoured rum, rectified spirits, British brandy, British brandy bitters, cherry-laurel-water, extract of almond cake, extract of capsicums, or of grains of paradise, burnt sugar or colouring matter. But more generally that "medicinal" compound British brandy is palmed on the public for real Cogniac brandy. This diabolical farrago of mischievous ingredients, which was held forth to the public by interested individuals concerned in the undertaking, as calculated "entirely to supersede the use of Cogniac brandy," and "likely to prove of great benefit *to the health* and *comfort* of the poorer and middling classes of society," is compounded of oil of vitriol, vinegar, sweet spirits of nitre, tincture of raisin-stones, tincture of japonica, cherry-laurel water, extract of capsicums or of grains of paradise, orris root, cassia buds, bitter almond meal, colouring matter, &c., from which enumeration of "*neat*" articles it appears that this "almost superior brandy to Cogniac," as its modest manufacturers term it, is a slow poison, and equally deleterious in its effects, if not more so, than that vile composition—"cheap gin."

That this is not an unfounded insinuation against "the pure and unadulterated" articles, sold no doubt "at astonishingly low prices, and for ready money," will appear from the clear statement of the process of each manufacturer given by the author of the Wine and Spirit Adulterators Unmasked, pp. 179 and 198.

"British brandy," says the honest unmasker, "is *composed* of drugs, gin only *flavoured* by them. In the manufacture of gin, the ingredients are put into the still, with a spirit that has been previously rectified, and the condensed evaporation which is derived from the whole constitutes the article gin.

"In the preparation, however, of British brandy, the mixture is made without any process through a still, being compounded more like a quack doctor's nostrum. The only part of the manufacture wherein distillation is concerned, consists merely in rectifying either rum or malt whisky, to deprive them of their essential oils, so that they may be reduced to a state as tasteless as possible, and thereby more readily receive the spurious flavours intended to be imparted to them.

"The other articles are added in their raw state. Should it be inquired why the same process as is adopted in the manufacture of gin should not succeed in making British brandy, the answer is, Because, in distilling the necessary drugs with the rectified spirit, the flavour would neither retain the sufficient predominancy, nor be sufficiently fixed to enable the article to sustain the desired likeness to brandy, besides that the effect of several of the ingredients, such as the oil of vitriol, and sweet spirits of nitre, which are used to impart a resemblance of the vinosity possessed by genuine French brandy, would be completely destroyed.

"Fine old Jamaica rums of peculiar softness and flavour" are manufactured of low-priced Leeward Island rum, ale, porter, or shrub, extract of orris root, cherry-laurel-water, and extract of grains of paradise, or of capsicum. Sometimes the composition consists of low-priced Jamaica rums, rectified spirits of wine, and the Leeward Island rums, with the necessary acid vegetable substances, to give them full strength and pungency and the requisite flavour; and thus the purchaser is accommodated by "the caterers of *comfort*" with a rum which "CANNOT be adulterated, of exceedingly fine and superior flavour," *remarkably cheap and for ready money only.*

The ripe taste which rum or brandy that has been long kept in oaken casks obtains, is imparted to new brandy, and rum, by means of a spirituous tincture of raisin-stones and oak saw-dust.

And the water distilled from cherry-laurel-leaves is frequently mixed with brandy and other spirituous liquors to impart to them the flavour of the cordial called noyeau. Sugar of lead not unfrequently forms part of the flavouring ingredients of the retailers rums. But the perfection of adulteration is in gin, cheap gin, "the *real* comfort," patronised by the poor for its supposed GENUINENESS!

This infernal compound of combustibles is distinguished from the other slow poisons to which a large portion of the population of "the queen of cities"—our "modern Carthage"—make themselves the willing victims, by the poisonous nature of the ingredients of which it is composed.* These are the oils of vitriol, turpentine, juniper,

* The respectable author of "The Art of Brewing on Scientific

cassia, caraways, and almonds, sulphuric ether, or phosphorus, extract of orris root, angelica root, capsicum, or grains of paradise, sugar, and heading. The aid of lime water and of spirits of wine is also invoked in the course of the operation.

The purposes of these mischievous ingredients were as follow:—The oil of vitriol is to impart pungency, and the appearance of strength, when the liquor is applied to the nose. while the extract of capsicum or of grains of paradise is designed to perform the same office for the taste. The extract of orris and angelica roots gives a fulness of body, and the coveted flavour called cordial, to the large proportion of the compound, which consists only of water. The remaining oils are only to give strength, the sugar to sweeten the composition, and the lime to unite the oils with the spirits; while the sulphuric ether, phosphorus, and heading, are intended to give semblance of being highly spirituous from the fiery taste, and the appearance of the light head which is caused to appear and remain for some time on the surface of the noxious compound. The introduction of the white arsenic is intended to promote an irritable and feverish thirst, so that the poor and deluded consumer may be compelled to have recourse to fresh potations of the "liquid fire." The Hollands of the gin-shop keepers and advertising dealer is a commixture of a small quantity of the genuine article with rectified spirits, peppermint, cloves, &c.

The cordial called shrub, says Mr. Accum, "Culinary Poisons," p. 257, frequently exhibits vestiges of copper, which arise from the metallic vessels employed in the manufacture of the liquor.

But had this ingenious gentleman been thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of shrub in the cellars of spirit dealers, he would not have been quite so moderate in his remarks respecting this seductive "*cordial.*"

(*To be continued.*)

ON THE INTERNAL USE OF WATER AS AN ARTICLE OF DIET!

HAVING treated of the various waters which may be obtained either naturally or artificially, and of those natural waters which have acquired medicinal reputation, either from their purity or the nature of their mineral or saline contents, it will not perhaps be a superfluous task to make some observations upon the effects of mere water upon the human body, considered abstractedly from all the foreign ingredients with which it is generally found in combination.

A substance which forms so large a portion of the *injecta* must be supposed to have a constant and powerful agency upon the animal machine at all times. The share which water has in assisting the process of digestion claims the first attention, and in this the obvious use of water is that of holding in solution and conveying in a proper manner the other materials, which constitute the solid food of animals. Water should therefore be the fluid the most fitted of all others for suspending in a liquid state all the varieties of animal and vegetable matter; and its peculiarities as such an agent we have described in the former portion of this work. But, besides being subservient to the preparation of food within the stomach, water is itself an aliment highly necessary, in order to preserve that due proportion of solid, to fluid matter on which depends the preservation of life and the proper performance of the animal functions.

The process of digestion may be described as a complete chemical operation, performed by the solvent power of the gastric juice, and the action of the stomach itself upon its contents. It may thus be considered whether or not an undue defficiency or excess of water may not weaken the action of the gastric juice; but this, and the utility of water as an article in the materia medica, are subjects interesting for the physiologist, and not within the range of the phenomena which it belongs to the chemist to elucidate.

It is not, however, in the process of digestion alone that water is an important auxiliary, but it enters largely into the composition of the animal body, assists in the evolution of the solids, and composes the greater part of the fluid excretions. During the whole course of circulation, the fluids are becoming unfit to remain a healthy part of the living animal, and when become detrimental are regularly removed by the excretories of the lungs, the skin, and the kidneys,—a removal of noxious matter as essential to the health of the body as the daily supply of food to the mouth. What strongly proves its necessity as such an agent is supplied in the many well-authenticated instances of persons having lived long on water alone in situations where they were prevented from receiving any supply of solid aliment from without. Persons unfortunately buried in the snow, or miners shut up from the air by the falling in of the earth whilst at work under ground, have lived for many days and survived such an accident.

Much has been written by eminent medical practitioners concerning a proper selection of the water to be used in various forms as common drink; and our attention to this object has been as strenuously insisted on, in recommending a place of residence, as the more obvious circumstances of air and situation. There certainly appear to be strong grounds for this caution; for any considerable impurity in a liquid which makes so large a portion of our diet, must undoubtedly in some way be found to affect the animal economy. Dr. Heberden, an accurate observer and judicious practitioner, and more recently Dr. Lambe, particularly insist upon this point, and recommend as a fair subject of experiment, a course of distilled water to be used medicinally, in those cases which have been thought peculiarly exposed to receive injury from the hard springs in common use. Experiments do not, however, yet satisfactorily determine what are the inconveniences really produced by using a water loaded with foreign ingredients. It is certain that the salts which give the quality of hardness to spring water are always to be found in one form or other in the fluids of the body in the best state of health, and appear to be necessary to the constitution of these fluids. Thus the component parts of selenite and common salt are found in the serum of the blood, in the urine, and other secreted fluids; and even if they may be considered merely ex-

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Principles," has the following note:—"Spirits vended by retail are all adulterated, and some of them to a dreadful extent. Some months since (his work was published in 1826) a person having writing to do that would occupy great part of the night, purchased at a liquor shop in Newgate-street half a pint of gin; and during the night he drank a goblet-full of grog, which he had made from it. He was seized with most excruciating agony, spasms of the stomach, temporary paralysis, and loss of intellect. These he attributed to some natural cause, and he gave the remainder of the liquor to a person who called on him in the morning. In about an hour that person was similarly affected. This induced inquiry; and it was ascertained that the woman who served the liquor had mistaken the bottle, and had sold half a pint of the fluid intended to prepare the adulterations for sale. The last-mentioned person who partook of the infernal mixture died of its effects."

Similar consequences have occurred from adulterated beer. Among a thousand other instances see the Coroner's Inquest in *The Times* newspaper of the 29th of June 1829.

crementitious, it would appear that in common cases, and a healthy state of the body, the usual course of circulation is sufficient to throw them off in the excretions. Hard and impure waters have long lain under the imputation of producing calculous complaints, and have therefore been strictly forbidden to patients labouring under these disorders; and it is unquestionable that in many instances such are found to increase the painful symptoms of this most distressing complaint. It must, however, be confessed that the chemical analysis of these concretions throws but very little light at present on their formation, except to render it certain that it is by no means to a simple deposition of the earthy salts of water that we can date the formation of calculi. Sometimes hard waters appear to be decidedly noxious, particularly in producing dyspeptic and other complaints.

(*To be continued.*)

VERTIGO IN SHEEP.

Sheep are subject to a disorder known by the name of *vertigo* or the *dant*. The number that die of this disorder may be estimated without exaggeration at three or four in a hundred annually. If then there be about thirty millions in France, we may reckon, that nine hundred, or nine hundred and fifty thousand, are thus lost every year. It is occasioned by an hydatid formed in the head of the sheep. This hydatid contains an extremely limpid water, and a white substance, divided as if into grains, which have been found by the microscope to be real worms. It appears, that to cure this disorder, the head of the sheep must necessarily be opened, and the hydatid extricated; but this operation has hitherto appeared so hazardous, and has been attended with so little success, even in the Veterinary school at Alfort, that the society has deemed it highly important to the science of agriculture, to offer a prize to the person who shall point out the best methods of treating vertigo of sheep, and curing them perfectly of this disorder. He will take care that his method be supported by experiments made with accuracy, and confirmed by unquestionable testimony.

The prizes will consist of medals, which the society will deliver at their public meetings.

DR. ABERNETHY'S PILLS IN PURGATORY.

The self-importance of the French custom-house officers has often been turned into ridicule, and it is with some justice they are so; for they make mountains out of mole-hills, and are perfect dogs in office. A Mr. Smith, of London had occasion to send to a friend, Mr. Bridgway, of Dunkirk, a small package containing sundry bottles of calcined magnesia, prepared ginger, &c., and amongst them about fifty pills prepared from a prescription of Dr. Abernethy's; the box was entrusted to the care of a French captain, and the custom-house officers at Dunkirk perceiving "Glass" written upon it, had their suspicions aroused, and *sans cérémonie* broke it open. It was detained for analyzation, and Mr. Ridgway was pompously informed that it certainly contained "contraband goods." He was desired to petition "the Director General of the Customs" in behalf of his box of pills, which he did, and was by that great man referred to another great man, till all the custom-house officers in the City were engaged, discussing whether or not the box contained contraband goods.

At a special meeting Mr. Ridgway assured them "the pills were only intended for a particular complaint with which his lady was afflicted, and that Dr. Abernethy had always prescribed for her; he however would relinquish them, if the gentleman chose to prove their simplicity by swallowing them all before his face."

This proposal they, one and all, deemed an attack upon the *vital* parts of the French constitution, and rejected it with horror; and after *nine* days deliberation, they decided that pills were compound medicines, and prohibited in France; but in consideration of Madame being ill they would let them pass this time; admonishing Mr. Ridgway never to attempt such an importation again. He assured them with *sang froid*, and peculiar naivete, that he never would; but in future always contrived to have Abernethy's pills smuggled into France.

SUCCINIC ACID.

Succinic acid, or salt of amber, exists in a bituminous substance, called amber, which is of a yellow colour, takes a fine polish, and is electric. It is found principally on the sea-coast in Prussia.

Properties of Succinic Acid.

Succinic acid exists in a solid form. Its crystals are colourless, four-sided, oblique plates, which are permanent in the air. It has a strong acid taste. It is soluble in twenty-four parts of cold and in two of boiling water. It is soluble in hot alcohol. It may be volatilized by heat, but suffers a partial decomposition.

Method of obtaining Succinic Acid.

Fill a matrass half full of amber, lute to it an alembic, and distil with a gradual heat, till drops of oil fall from the beak of the alembic. Then separate the solid acid which has sublimed, dissolve it in water, filter the solution, and suffer it to crystallize. Repeat these latter operations till the salt is nearly colourless; or this trouble may be saved, by abstracting from it a small quantity of nitric acid, which renders it beautifully white; one drachm of nitric acid is sufficient to one ounce of succinic acid of commerce.

The salts formed by succinic acid are termed succinates. Their properties are very little known.

Method of obtaining Succinates.

Succinate of potash, soda, ammonia, or lime, may be obtained by dissolving these alkalies to saturation in succinate acid, evaporating the solution, and setting it aside to crystallize. Succinate of magnesia is obtained in a similar manner, but it does not crystallize.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MATACCINI, THE FAMOUS CHARLATAN OF PARIS.

A young man of good family having in a few years squandered a large estate, and reduced himself to absolute want, felt he must exercise his ingenuity or starve. In this state of mind, he cast his eyes round the various devices which save from indigence, and are most favoured by fortune. He soon perceived, that *charlatanism* was that on which this blind benefactress lavished her favours with most pleasure, and in the greatest abundance. An adroit and loquacious domestic was the only remaining article of all his former grandeur; he dressed him up in a gold-laced livery, mounted a splendid chariot, and started on the town under the name, style, and title of "The celebrated Doctor Mantaccini, who cures all

diseases with a simple touch, or a single look." This precious art was possessed by too many of his brethren to draw after him the whole town; he therefore undertook a country excursion, and modestly announced himself at Lyons, as the "celebrated Doctor Mantaccini, who revives the dead at will." To remove all doubt, he declared that in fifteen days, he would go to the common church-yard, and restore to life its inhabitants, though buried for ten years.

This declaration excited a general rumour, and violent murmurs against the doctor, who, not in the least disconcerted, applied to the magistrate, and requested he might be put under a guard, to prevent his escape, until he should perform his undertaking. The proposition inspired the greatest confidence, and the whole city came to consult Dr. Mantaccini, and purchase his *Baume de Vie*. His consultations, always well paid, were so numerous, he had scarcely time to eat and drink. At length the famous day approached, and the doctor's valet, fearing for his shoulders, began to show signs of uneasiness. "You know nothing of mankind," said the doctor to him, "be quiet." Scarcely had he spoken these words, when the following letter was presented to him from a rich citizen.

"The great operation, doctor, which you are going to perform, has broken my rest. I have a wife buried for some time, who was a fury, and I am unhappy enough already, without her resurrection. In the name of heaven do not make the experiment, I will give you fifty louis to keep your secret to yourself."

In an instant after two dashing *beaux* arrived, who, with the most earnest supplications, entreated him not to revive their old father, formerly the greatest miser in the city; as in such an event they would be reduced to the most deplorable indigence. They offered him a fee of sixty louis, but the doctor shook his head in doubtful compliance.

Scarcely had they retired, when a young widow, on the eve of marriage, threw herself at the feet of the doctor, and with sobs and sighs implored his mercy; in short, from morn till night, the doctor received letters, visits, presents, and fees, to an excess that absolutely overwhelmed him. The minds of the citizens were so differently and violently agitated, some by fear and others by curiosity, that the chief magistrate of the city waited upon the doctor, and said:—"Sir I have not the least doubt, from my experience of your rare talents, that you will be able to accomplish the resurrection in our church-yard the day after to-morrow according to your promise; but I pray you to observe, that our city is in the greatest uproar and confusion, and to consider the dreadful revolution the success of your experiment must produce in every family. I entreat you, therefore, not to attempt it, but to go away, and thus restore the tranquillity of the city. In justice, however, to your rare and divine talents I shall give you an attestation in due form, under our seal, that you can *revive* the dead, and that it was our own fault we were not eye-witnesses of your power."

The certificate was duly signed and delivered, and Dr. Mantaccini went to work new miracles in some other city. In a short time he returned to Paris loaded with gold, where he laughed at popular credulity, and spent immense sums in luxury and extravagance. A lady, who was a downright *charlatan* in love, assisted in reducing him to want; but he set out again on a provincial tour, and returned with a new fortune.

GOOD TRADE.

At Highgate, by salubrious air
Had thriven butchers, bakers;
But since a doctor settled there,
None thrive but undertakers.

MADNESS ARISING FROM HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS, OR DELIRIUM TREMENS.

It is much to be regretted that this disease is increasing in number and severity, more cases having fallen under our observations within the last few months, than during the same period for a long time past. This bespeaks anything rather than the improved moral conduct of mankind. It is a peculiar disease of the nervous system, and one, when at its greatest height, the most appalling to the relatives and friends that can be witnessed, whilst at the same time the mind of the physiologist is absorbed in the endeavour to account for the extraordinary changes that are observed in the patient. Two interesting cases of this nature have occurred to us within the last fortnight, which it may not be amiss to detail. The subject of the first case is a gentleman, aged 46, who had been many years in the habit of drinking raw brandy, gin, or any other strong liquor that came in his way. The first symptoms of the disease were observable about two months ago. He complained of restless nights, frightful dreams, and twitchings of the limbs. These gradually increased until ocular and mental delusions were noticed by his friends. At one period he fancied himself the richest man in the world, and had purchased Buckingham Palace; that the national debt was due to him alone; and other equally extravagant ideas. He became frantic when reasoned with upon the absurdity of those notions; he encouraged an idea that all the world was mad, except himself, and that nothing but a universal tempest over the earth to wash the brains would restore us; and that the time was coming when he should possess the power of commanding the same; he used to hold conversations with some invisible being, who, to use his words, was greater than GOD himself, whose mandates he must obey. At length this supernatural agent commanded him to throw all the water he could find on his wife. This he instantly commenced upon. On another occasion he was desired to thrust a penknife into his own side; this was almost instantly effected, but fortunately the wound was not mortal. He was then secured, and put under proper restraint. An active course of treatment was then pursued, and he is now convalescent. One of the chief characteristics of this disease is, that of incessant watchings, and the patient in question frequently passed many nights and days in succession without obtaining one moment's repose; and it is a curious fact, that in delirium tremens twice or thrice the quantity of opiates can be borne with advantage, than in any other disease; indeed the quantity that is required to tranquillize the nervous system in persons thus afflicted would destroy a person in ordinary health. One hundred drops of laudanum was administered every four hours, and after four such doses were given the patient slept soundly for nine hours, and awoke perfectly tranquil. *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline* was then administered in the quantity of five teaspoonfuls combined with twenty drops of Tinct. of Opium. This constituted the main treatment pursued, and under which he has recovered.

It is almost to be regretted that opium was administered in combination with the Lupuline, because we are not enabled to state to what extent the Lupuline exerted its powerful influence in the subduction of nervous excitability in this case. It must be borne in mind that in diseases produced by dissipation in drinking, the accustomed stimuli ought not to be altogether withheld; a little brandy, or gin-and-water, should be occasionally administered. In the second case the delusions were equally fantastical, they differed in most respects with the former. The subject of this case fancied, that the *Saviour of Mankind* as stated in holy writ, was not the *true* Saviour, that *he* (the patient) was the one originally intended, but for reasons (that would appear too profane

to describe as he did) he was kept back by another powerful agent, he then took pen and paper, and commenced drawing up a code of laws, &c., and really the accuracy, force, and purity of the language was truly astonishing, the more so as he's anything than a well-educated man. He fancied himself to be holding frequent communions with his supposed Father, and with a revered manner on his knees listened to receive orders, repeated the order, bowed to the ground, and proceeded to pen it down. This unfortunate individual is now under treatment.

EPILEPSY PRODUCED BY DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness may bring on epilepsy, or falling-sickness, and may excite it into action in those who have the disease from other causes. Many persons cannot get slightly intoxicated without having an epileptic or other convulsive attack. These fits generally arise in the early stages, before drunkenness has got to a height. If they do not occur early, the individual will probably escape them altogether for the time.

ULCERS.

Ulcers often break out on the bodies of drunkards. Sometimes they are fiery and irritable, but in general they possess an indolent character. Of whatever kind they may be, they are always aggravated in such constitutions. A slight cause gives rise to them; and a cut or bruise, which in health would have healed in a few days, frequently degenerates into a foul, sloughy sore. When drunkards are affected with scrofula, scurvy, or any cutaneous disease whatever, they always, *cæteris paribus*, suffer more than other people.

PRYNNE.

Anthony a'Wood has informed us that when Prynne studied, "his custom was to put on a long quilted cap, which came an inch over his eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them from too much light, and seldom eating any dinner. He would be every three hours munching roll of bread, and now and then refresh his exhausted spirits with ale."

AN AGITATOR.

M. Monchenut, an old man of eighty, afflicted with the palsy, was arrested, during the reign of terror, under suspicion of being an agitator. Being asked what he had to say to the accusation, "Alas, gentlemen, it is very true, I am agitated enough, God knows, for I have not been able to keep a limb still for these fifteen years."

HYPOCHONDRIACISM.

A medical man calling one morning upon a patient who had been on the sick list a considerable time, but whose *only real* maladies were, *too much money*, and *nothing to do*, found his countenance illumined with a brilliance of expression altogether extraordinary. Inquiring the cause, he was not a little surprised to learn that the good man, having been informed that the *treadmill* acted like a talisman on the constitution, had actually *taken steps* to erect one for his own personal edification, under the firm conviction that it would effect an ultimate and decided reform in his *habeas corpus*.

A Jew of the name of Bredermann died lately at Pest, who has left property of eight millions of florins which he acquired chiefly by contracts; he went from house to house with a bundle at his back. He offered a physician at Vienna, Dr. Frank, half a million to prolong his life, but the inflammation in his bowels could not be stopped.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X. X. X." is heartily welcome. The means employed will prevent the loss of the eyelashes. Continue as before. Write again.

"Henry Rawston" we dare not prescribe for without an interview, call at the Office on Friday next, when the case shall be fully investigated.

"C. R. S." We refer to our answer to "A Subscriber, Cornhill."

"S. C., Stockwell," shall have a change of medicine:—℞, Emulsio Amygdalæ, Mist. Ammoniaci, *āā*. ℥iij. Tinct. Hyosciami ℥iij. Liq. Antim. Tart. ℥ij. Tinct. Scillæ ℥ij. Aquæ Distillati ℥j. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis vel ter quotidie; and at bedtime take two teaspoonfuls of *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline* in water, as it is the best medicine to ensure sleep.

"A Young Actor." R Decoct. Querci ℥vijss. Acid. Muriatic ℥ss. Mellis ℥ss. M. Ft. garg. Bis vel ter die utend.; and eight drops of muriatic acid to be taken twice daily in a cup of chamomile tea. Write again.

"A Constant Reader, Regent-street," must call on the Editor No. 4, Broadway, any of the days expressed in the *Notice*. *Swellings* of the description alluded to are variable in their nature and consequences.

"Ajax." Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥ij. Infus. Gent. Comp. ℥vij. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥ij. Tinct. Cinchon. Comp. ℥vj. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie. Cold water as a local application. Write again.

"A Policeman." R. Bals. Copaibæ, Tinct. Benzoin, *āā*. ℥vj. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥iij. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. bis quotidie in aquâ. No objection to his calling on the Editor in police clothes.

"H." Make trial of the Emplast. Galbani. Spread on *thick* leather, with a hole punched in the centre, the hole to be over the centre of the bunion.

"Sarah." These affections always arise from indigestion. Take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Keep the hair as closely cut as may be, and avoid fermented liquors. Write again.

"A. B. C., Oxford-street," is labouring under the effects of the disorder she went through last year. The chest is affected; have recourse immediately to *The Doctor's Pectoral Pills*. For the first fortnight take two three times daily, after which write again. Avoid all fermented liquors. A little sherry-and-water is not objected to. Write again in fourteen days.

"Juvenis." ℞ Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥jss. Infus. Gent. Comp. ℥vij. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥iij. Tinct. Cinchon. Comp. ℥vj. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie. Cold water as a local application. A glass or two of port-wine daily would be useful.

"Abraham." ℞ Tinct. Iodine ℥iss. Infus. Gent. Co. ℥vij. Tinct. Rhei ℥ss. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie. Let him pursue a generous diet; give him at *least* two glasses of port-wine daily. The local affections must not be prescribed for for a fortnight, when write again.

"Joseph Hounsell" for friend. Nothing tends so much to prevent or mitigate the disorder as keeping the bowels regular, and abstaining from hard beer. *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* are peculiarly adapted to the former purpose. The article in the *Standard* escaped our notice.

"William John S." The nature of the complaint cannot be entered into in this place. He should call on the Editor at his Chambers on any of the days stated in the *Notice*, when full particulars shall be entered into.

"W. Walters." ℞ Bals. Copaibæ. Tinct. Benzoin *āā* ℥vj. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥ij. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. bis quotidie in aquâ; regulate the bowels by taking two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Write again in ten days.

"A. A. *" ℞ Bals. Copaibæ, Tinct. Benzoin, *āā* ℥vj. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥ij. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. bis die in aquâ. Write again.

"A Servant." ℞ Decoct. Aloes Comp. ℥vj. Aquæ Pulegii ℥ij. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥iij. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie. Put Pennyroyal leaves into a vessel with two quarts of boiling water, and use the steam as a local application. Feet in hot water every other night.

"Mary Thompson" *must* take our previous advice, or she will have to rue it. She must indeed act agreeably to directions given in the private letter; if obstinacy prevails over sound judgment, her future happiness is lost.

"P. P." No.

"Fleur de Lis." ℞ Mist. Ferri cum Myrrhâ ℥vij. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥iij. Tinct. Cascarillæ ℥vj. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis die. A handful of Pennyroyal leaves to be placed in a suitable vessel, on which pour two quarts of boiling water, the steam from which must be used as a local application. Feet in hot water twice a-week. Write again.

"Subscriber, Cornhill," is informed that arrangements have been made to obviate the possibility of a similar error. We thank him.

"Mary of Walworth." ℞ Tinct. Digitalis ℥iij. Tinct. Hyosciami ℥ij. Sp. Æther. Nitros. ℥vj. M. Sumat cochl. j parv. bis die in aquâ, and two teaspoonfuls of *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline* every night at bed-time. Write again in a fortnight.

"No," or "Newbody." Pains in the limbs arise from nervous irritability, the best remedy for which is *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline*, which take agreeably to directions. For the other symptoms take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Write again in a fortnight.

"J. Zaekiel." ℞ Sodæ Carb. ℈ij. Infus. Gent. Comp. ℥vij. Ammon. Subcarb. ℈j. Tinct. Cascarillæ ℥j. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie; and continue *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* by all means. Write again in three weeks. A cure is promised.

"Joseph Beadle." ℞ Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥ij. Infus. Cascarillæ ℥vjss. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥iij. Tinct. Cinchon. Comp. ℥vj. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie. Regulate the bowels by taking two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Cold water as a local application. A cure is promised. Write again.

"N. S. N." is heartily welcome. Continue the aperient medicine. Write again if necessary.

"A Mechanic, Birmingham," must take two teaspoonfuls of *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline* in water on going to bed, with two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills*. Diet must be nutritious, but of easy digestion. Beef or mutton in preference. Wine-and-water, or a little spirit-and-water will be better than beer. Write again.

"Robert A. B." is too plethoric; his digestion is not equal to his ingesta; lose therefore twelve ounces of blood from the arm, and take two tablespoonfuls of the following mixture twice daily: —℞ Ammon. Subcarb. ℥ss. Sodæ Subcarb. ℈j. Infus. Gent. Co., Infus. Cascarillæ, *aa* ℥iijss. Tinct. Card. Co. ℥j. M.; and two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night. Write again. No fee is required, except for a private letter or an interview.

"A Merchant's Clerk, J. J. P." The pain, &c., arises from too much exercise. There is no disease, consequently no danger. *Heat* of body from exercise is the cause. As a cooling aperient take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* every night, especially during warm weather.

"A Well-Wisher, A. B." *The Doctor's Balsam of Lupuline* is the medicine best suited to this case, of which take two teaspoonfuls twice a-day in a little water. It is feared that this correspondent lives too high. Write again, and state age, habits of life, with many other particulars.

"A. M." has drunk too freely of ardent spirits, to which he may mainly attribute the disorder of the liver. Immediately have recourse to *The Doctor's Pro-bilious Pills*, of which take two every night. Write again in a fortnight.

"Sincerity's" friend will shortly experience a change in her feelings by pursuing the following:—℞ Tinct. Ferri Muriat. ℥ij. Infus. Gent. Comp ℥vij. Tinct. Lyttæ ℥iij. Tinct. Cascarillæ ℥ss. M. Sumat cochl. ij larg. bis quotidie. To obviate costiveness, which the above medicine may induce, take two of *The Doctor's Stomach Pills* as necessity indicates. Water uncomfortably warm as a local application twice daily.

GOOD FRIDAY.—NOTICE.

This day is always considered a *dies non* in business, and ought to be kept sacred; but works of *necessity*, *piety*, and *charity*, are allowable. Under this impression it is the Editor's intention to be at his Chamber, 4, Broadway, on that day, at the accustomed hour.

NOTICE TO PATIENTS.

Those patients who consult the Editor at his Chambers more than once, are requested to bring with them at least *the last* prescription, to prevent the necessity of commencing *de novo* the investigation of their cases. By omitting to bring the prescription, they cause the time of each succeeding patient to be encroached upon. In a *first* case, the Editor will never prescribe until it is thoroughly understood, if even an hour be occupied in the examination; but after this investigation, on subsequent visits, the sight of the former prescription immediately recals to his mind all the circumstances of the case, and much time is thereby saved.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY BOOKSELLERS.

Complaints are continually reaching us of the difficulty of procuring back Numbers of THE DOCTOR and STORY-TELLER through the medium of the London publishers. Wherever this difficulty arises, orders should be sent *direct* to the Office, 4, Broadway, where they will meet with immediate attention. And, as the whole of the early Numbers of Indexes, &c. have been reprinted, subscribers have an opportunity of perfecting their sets.

Consultations.—The Editor may be personally consulted by patients requiring his advice, at *The Doctor* Office, every MONDAY and FRIDAY from 5 till 7 o'clock. There are separate waiting rooms, and the consultation fee is 2s. 6d.

For the accommodation of working people the Editor will in future attend at the Office on SUNDAY MORNINGS, from 10 to 12 o'clock. The consultation fee will then be 1s. 6d. But to the very poor, advice will be given gratis.

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Published (for the Proprietors) at 4, Broadway, Ludgate-hill.
London Agent, W. Strange, Paternoster-row.
Printed by Mills & Co., Bolt-court, Fleet-street.